

Knowledge Organiser Year 2: Is fire the most important discovery humankind ever made?

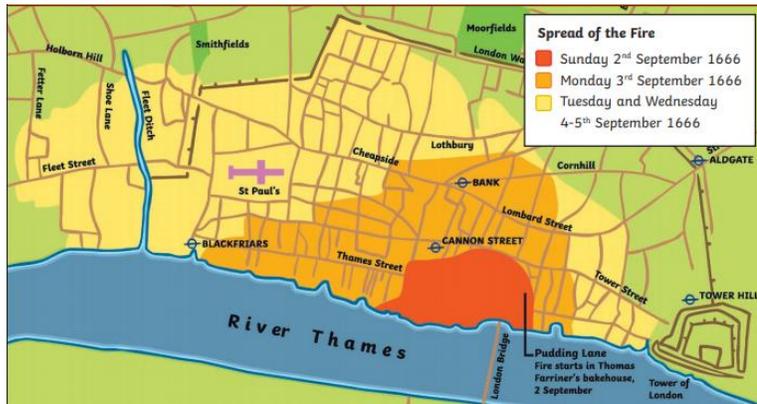
History: The Great Fire of London

When and where did the fire start?

The fire started on September 2nd 1666 in the King's bakery in Pudding Lane near London Bridge.

Why did the fire spread so quickly?

It had been a very hot and dry summer. In 1666, the buildings in London were mainly made from wood and straw which are flammable materials especially when dry. The houses were also very close together and a strong wind was blowing making it easy for the flames to spread.



How did people try to put the fire out?

People used leather buckets and water squirts to try to put the fire out, but these did not work. Later in the week, King Charles II ordered buildings to be pulled down to stop the flames from spreading.

Over 13,200 houses were burnt down.

What impact did the fire have on life today?

This event led to changes in the design of buildings and streets.

People



Thomas Farriner: The owner of the bakery in Pudding Lane where the fire started. His nameless maid was the first victim of the fire.

Sir Thomas Bludworth: The Lord Mayor of London whose slow response to the fire is thought to have been one of the reasons for the fire causing so much damage.

Samuel Pepys: We have learnt a lot about this event from his diary.



Sir Christopher Wren: An architect who redesigned important buildings such as St Paul's Cathedral after the Great Fire.

King Charles II: The King of England in 1666. After the fire, he made a decree that houses must be built further apart and be made from stone not timber.

Science: Fire

Fire is a chemical reaction that releases light and heat.

3 things are needed to start a fire: **Oxygen, Fuel, Heat source**

It is not known for sure when fire was first controlled by humans but it has been used for many different purposes for thousands of years, including: Cooking food, clearing land, signaling and making heat and light.



UN Convention of the Rights of the Child

24 The right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help you stay well

27 The right to food, clothing, a safe place to live and to have your basic needs met

Geography – Places and Landmarks

Continents: The earth is made up of 7 continents. These are North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Antarctica, Europe and Australasia.



The United Kingdom: Made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.



London: The capital city of England.

Australia: The largest country in Oceania.

Canberra: The capital city of Australia.

The River Thames: A river that runs through Southern England including London and Oxford.

St Paul's Cathedral: An Anglican cathedral in London.

London Bridge: A bridge in central London which crosses the River Thames.

Vocabulary	
fire	The flame, heat and light produced by burning.
ashes	The powdery remains of anything that has been burnt.
embers	The remains of a fire that has gone out.
fuel	Something that burns to produce heat and power such as petrol or wood.
oxygen	The colourless gas with no smell that forms 1/3 of the air we breathe.
bushfire	A fire in uncleared bush or forest land.
firebreak	A barrier or cleared land that aims to stop a fire spreading.
flammable	Easy to set on fire.
drought	A long period without rain.
city	A large or important human settlement.
ruins	Buildings that have collapsed or been destroyed.
materials	What objects are made from.
properties	A characteristic that something has.
survival	Staying alive
hygiene	Keeping clean to stay healthy.
diet	What you eat.

Sunday 2nd September 1666	Monday 3rd September	Tuesday 4th September	Wednesday 5th September	Thursday 6th September
The fire starts at 1am in the bakery on Pudding lane.	Fire fighters try to tackle the fire but it spreads quickly. The fire gets very close to the tower of London.	Houses are pulled down to stop the fire spreading. St Paul's Cathedral is destroyed.	The wind dies down and the fire spreads more slowly.	The fire is finally put out. Thousands of people are left homeless.

Key Events	
1665-1666 The Great Plague of London	This bubonic plague led to the deaths of between 75,000 and 100,000 people.
1666 The Great fire of London	Fires swept through the central parts of London and in just five days gutted the medieval City of London inside the old Roman city wall.
1667 The Act for Rebuilding the City of London	This Act regulated the rebuilding as well as authorising the City of London Corporation to reopen and widen roads.
2019-2020 Australian Bushfires	A period of intense bushfires in Australia that provide present day comparisons with the fire of London in 1666

RE:

Is it important to celebrate the new year?
 Different faiths and cultures celebrate New Year at different times and in different ways. Some make New Year Resolutions. Rosh Hashanah is celebrated by Jews.



Is Easter important for the Church?
 Christians believe that Easter is a time for reflection. It commemorates the resurrection of Jesus. Lent signals the beginning of Easter. Palm Sunday, Maundy Thursday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday and Easter Monday mark significant events in the story of Jesus.



Science:

Animals including humans
 A **life cycle** is the journey of a **living thing** from beginning to end. Some animals, like us humans, have offspring that look similar to them but others have young that are look very different. All animals change at different stages as they grow into adults.

All animals need air, water, food and shelter to **survive**.

Exercise, a healthy, balanced **diet** and good **hygiene** are all essential if we want to stay well.



Everyday materials
 Materials are what objects are made from. Different materials have different **properties**, such as being hard, soft, flexible. Their properties determine their suitability for a particular use. Glass is hard, strong and transparent so perfect for windows but not for clothing!

Feeling Curious? Links to more knowledge

Music: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qbx5i4A_XMc

Books: **The Great Fire of London Unclassified** by Nick Hunter (Bloomsbury)

Museum: The Great Fire of London Museum, [Londonhttps://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/discover/great-fire-london-1666](https://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/discover/great-fire-london-1666)